

For Dinners and Dances by Mrs. Cholly Knickerbocker

Materials Airy
in Texture and
Light in Color
in High Favor.
Gowns of filmy
White Lace
Over Cloth of
Silver the Last
Word of Luxury.
Skirts Are
Clinging and
Waists Have
Flatly Applied
Lines of Trim-
ming.



Nearly Every
Dress Has a
Touch of Gold
or Silver.
Bands of Satin
to Simulate
Over Skirts
Are Applied on
Gauzy Mate-
rials.
Sleeves Short,
Sleeves Long,
No Sleeves at
All in
Evening Gowns



A—Evening Gown of
Shades of Yellow
with Original Ar-
rangement of Old
Lace and Golden
Balls.
B—Rose-Colored Silk
and Chiffon, Arti-
stically Combined
with Embroidery
or Applique of Dull
Silver.

C—Silk Mousseline of
Pale Violet Made
on Simple Lines
with Trimming of
Violet Pansy Velvet
and Pansy Passe-
menterie.
D—A Graceful Gown
Which Can Be
Successfully Made
of Inexpensive Ma-
terials.
E—Many Overskirt
Effects Will Be
Seen on This Win-
ter's Evening
Gowns.



mind their first im-
portance.
All the gowns
shown in the illus-
trations are from
models designed by
past masters in the
art of line—so to
speak. And though
chosen with the
thought of the pos-
sibility of their
being copied—save
one, perhaps—in in-
expensive materials,
they have a distinc-
tion of effect
which only a de-
signed artist can give.
Shades of violet,
which are being
worn at all hours
of the day, are
also much in evi-
dence in the evening.

In the sketch
marked "C" we have several shades of
this seductive color worked into one
gown. Made of chiffon cloth in a de-
licate shade—just the shade of the early
marsh violets—it has a bordering around
the skirt of pansy velvet of a decided
violet, almost a purple. This velvet is
also introduced on the waist, forming
the oversleeves and outlining a surplice
effect of chiffon on the front. An ap-
plique of pansy passementerie in var-
ious shades of purple, heads the hand
around the skirt, and these pansies are
applied on the velvet on the waist.
Lace ruffles forming the undersleeves
and a scant fall of lace on the front of
the waist supply the only other trim-
ming on this singularly harmonious
gown.

The vogue for overskirts, which is
surely coming this way, is made par-
ticularly attractive in the gowns let-
tered "D" and "E."

While chiffon cloth of palest blue was
employed in the dress marked "D," a
fine silk muslin, that inexpensive but
delicately textured, would give an almost
equally good effect. It is a dress suited
only to a slight figure, but a silhouette
of girlish outline would look charming
in it.

The quality cut neck outlined in the
white lace merges into the drooping
shoulder lines of which the sleeves are
a part. The overskirt is attached at

the waistline in front under a large
flower, embroidered in shades of blue
and full.
The gown "E" has an overskirt of
quite another effect, for in this case a
wide piece of embroidered and lace-in-
serted chiffon is brought around the
skirt, narrowing toward the back and
lapping over from right to left at one
side at the back. The closing is quite
frankly there, and the effect is rather
unique. The underskirt in this, like the
gown first described, is long and full.

The waist is a thing of soft and in-
definite lines. Chiffon, embroidered and
inserted with lace, is brought up from

at each side. The underskirt is long
over the arms, forms the sleeves. It
ends in the back under a big bow placed
at the waist. In front the chiffon is
folded across the figure, and a band of
embroidery edges the square-cut neck.
In apricot color, with touches of palest
blue here and there, this gown is really
most delicate in both line and color.

A design suggesting the old-time
"petticoat front" is shown in the sketch
"B." But a very up-to-date touch is
supplied in the modified kimono sleeve
and in the artful way in which what
there is of the waist and overskirt are
cut in one.

The petticoat is of
chiffon, having for
ornament only a few
finely run tucks at
the foot. The over-
dress is made of
silk; both under-
dress and overdress
a lovely shade of
pink, soft and deli-
cate. The simulated
belt is clasped in
front with an old
silver buckle and an
applique of dull sil-
ver borders all the
overdress down the
fronts and outlines
the oddly designed
waist. The front of
the skirt is also of
chiffon, as are also
the wide loose under
sleeves.

While all these gowns described are
dependent for their effect on their
lines rather than on the richness of ma-
terial employed, the dress in the center
of the page, lettered "A," is not quite
so possible of copying in an inexpensive
way. Of course, if you can persuade
your grandmother or great-aunt to lend
or give you some treasured bit of old
lace—a wide flounce or a long-ladd-
shawl—then the task is an easy one.

But if your relatives either can't or
won't, then it would be well to let this
gown alone, for, as my old dressmaker
used to say, the lace is "the making of
it."

The skirt is a plain one of primrose
yellow liberty satin, without tuck or
trimming. The draping of satin swath-
ing across the waist and laid over the
shoulders is of yellow of a deeper
shade. The lace, put on in such a truly
striking way, is yellowed, too—with
age, we imagine, although even in lace
art lends aid to nature in a wonderful
way nowadays. It may, perhaps, have
had a rapid bath in strong tea. But at
any rate it tones beautifully with the
rest of the costume.

Depending from the waist are long
sash ends of the deeper-tinted satin,
ending in golden balls and fringe. Gold
balls are also suspended on gold cord,
dangling from the waist line and sway-
ing with each movement of the wearer.
The golden slippers which accompanied
this gown carried out the scheme of
color, but they are an accessory which
should be attempted only by the woman
blessed with Cinderella-like feet.

Evening gowns this year seem to be
more frankly low-cut than ever. Per-
haps it's the entire absence of soften-
ing ruffles or frills that gives that im-
pression. For evening waists are trim-
med quite severely and flatly, and what
trimming there is is more often than
not put on horizontally—up-and-down
lines seem a thing of the past.

If there is a part of an evening gown
which does not cling closely, it is apt to
be at the waist line, although, of course,
the sleeves are sometimes seen made of
floating falls of lace, and very grace-
ful and satisfying to the eye these are.
But in sleeves for evening frocks, it's
apt to be a case of "you pays your
money and you takes your choice."

From the perfectly right-fitting sleeve
of lace, which ends abruptly just above
the elbow, through the varieties of
sleeves composed of tulle and satin and
every known material suitable for even-
ing wear, the dressmaker seems to have
exercised her ingenuity in gaining odd
effects. You can have sleeves big or
little, long or short, although the long
transparent sleeve of white tulle,
wrinkled almost to the finger tips, is
not seen much on this side of the water
as yet.

Skirts of evening gowns are apt to be
very long and clinging, with a sugges-
tion of a paucity of petticoats show-
ing in their folds. If they are of
satin, they are quite as likely to be
to be little trimmed, but the ma-
terials, silk nets and chif-
fons, named with flat trim-
mings, are still used on tr-
and are frequently ap-
the skirt in front, grad-
toward the back rather
around the waist.

Marrying Business Profitable in 1907

ALL things considered, this year
of Grace, 1907, hasn't been so
bad for the marrying business.
Not so good as 1906, when the
times were so flush that almost any
man could afford to take a wife. Nine-
teen hundred and six was a banner
year. It beat 1905 by 5,700 weddings in
New York.

The vital statistics are all in for the
current year, except, of course, the
month of December. They indicate
that total number of marriages in New
York from January 1, 1906, to January
1, 1907, will be 45,000. In 1906 there were
43,300.

These figures do not include the re-
turns from the New Jersey suburbs.
They haven't come in yet. Neither
have the figures from Westchester,
Suffolk, and Nassau counties, which
are really a part of the metropolitan
district, especially as to the towns on
the line of the suburban railroads.
They will bring the total up to at least
55,000.

This is practically the same as that
of 1905, when there were 55,000 mar-
riages in those outlying suburbs. The
increase in such suburban marriages
this year, when considered with the
slight decrease in those of the greater
city, shows that suburban swains do

not let financial considerations influ-
ence them as much as do the more
worldly wooers of the metropolis.
Real estate men in the suburbs are
making analytical studies of the
newly wedded. They find the bride-
groom the most fastidious of home-
seekers. He wants the best and he
has not learned to want, as a rule,
at the rock-bottom price. He lets
his wife decide some of the most im-
portant questions—and she is sus-
ceptible to wise hints from the tac-
tical real estate broker.

Of the 45,000 marriages in Greater
New York during the year 25,000 have
been in Manhattan. Brooklyn has
scored 10,000. The Bronx has cele-
brated 6,000; Queens, 3,500; Richmond,
2,000. It is estimated that more than
half of the Manhattan victims seek
homes in the suburbs.

In the greater city and all its sub-
urbs the daily total of marriages is
150. In Greater New York it is 125,
and it was 132 in 1906. In Manhat-
tan alone it is 70.

The newly married are the back-
bone of the suburban home move-
ment. The outlay for such struc-
tures during the past year has reached
nearly \$75,000,000 in laid and new
buildings. Brooklyn has spent \$30,
000,000, and \$15,000,000 has been spent
each in The Bronx, New Jersey and
Queens suburbs.

Women Who Work

MISS NORA STANTON BLATCH,
the grand-daughter of Elizabeth
Cady Stanton, a graduate of
Cornell University, was elected
a member of the American Society of
Civil Engineers last year. She has
done work for the American Bridge
Company, and is now an official on
the board of water supply for the city
of New York.

The town of Norway, Me., has a
woman justice of the peace, a woman
undertaker, three female merchants,
a woman bank cashier, photographer,
insurance agent, physician, preacher of
the Gospel, and proprietor of a weekly
newspaper.

At Hyannis, Neb., there is a woman
blacksmith who makes the horseshoes,
prepares the horses' hoofs, and shoes
the horses herself. Lincoln, Neb., also
has an expert female blacksmith.

Mrs. Mary Diester, of South St.
Louis, owns and operates a prosperous
saloon.
The assistant United States district
attorney for New York city is a woman,
Miss Mary Grace Quackenbos.
Paris has women cab drivers, and
there is a female veterinary surgeon
in Berlin.
San Francisco has the only woman
Sunday editor of a newspaper in the
United States, and Long Beach, Cal.,
has women policemen.
Colorado Springs also has women
policemen.
In Hoboken, N. J., girls have displaced
boys as telegraph and district mes-
sengers, and other New Jersey towns
are making a like innovation.